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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1874. NO. 160.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Discussion of the Bank Bill.

Dish Side Water Bill Voted Down

Watering Arms and Home for Deaf Mutes Provided For.

Conference Committee on the Judicial Apportionment Bill.

Salaries Public Appointed.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Humphreys introduced an act regulating the manner of advertising for the State.

Mr. Rutan, To enable banks to consolidate.

The General Bank law was debated nearly the whole session.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A joint resolution was introduced to pay the election expenses for Dimmick's successor.

The South Side Gas and Water bill was passed, 34 voted down, 34 to 41.

The appropriation to the Western Penitentiary for an extension of new buildings was opposed on motion of Messrs. Gerwig and Speyer.

The appropriation of $5,000 to complete the buildings of the Sheltering Arms, of Allegheny, was called up by Mr. Newmyer and passed without a dissenting voice; also granting $2,000 to the Home for Deaf Mutes at Pittsburgh.

The Judicial Apportionment bill passed finally.

The Senate disagreed and appointed Messrs. Lilly, Humphreys and Wallace as a conference committee.]

The appropriation for the Northern Home for Friendless Children, of $10,000, passed; also, the Board of Public Charities, of $9,000.

A number of bills passed to second reading at afternoon session.

The following Notaries Public were appointed: H. J. Briggs, Pittsburgh; J. G. D. Coy, Freeport; D. O. Alexander, Altoona; W. Drake, Pittsburgh.

The struggle between Newmyer, of Allegheny, and Mylin, of Lancaster, for the chairmanship in McCormick's place, is quite marked.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

India.

THE FAMINE—TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

CALCUTTA, March 17.—Mr. Birbot distributed one hundred thousand persons, all in an exhausted condition, have made application for relief within the last ten days.

England.

A VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the ex-Empress Eugenie at Hamilton to-day.

RE-ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

REDUCTION OF INCOME TAX.

LONDON, March 18, 0:30 A. M.—It is stated that the Queen's speech on the reassembling of Parliament will propose a reduction of the income-tax to a three-pound income tax.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

LONDON, March 17.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Central Asia reports that anarchy reigns in Khiva.

Germany.

A MENACE FOR THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 17.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* intimates that the Reichstag will be resolved if it persists in the refusal to fix the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000 men demanded by the government.

Austria.

THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF BISHOPS FROM THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, March 17.—The Roman Catholic bishops in the Reichsrath threaten to withdraw if the passage of the Ecclesiastical bills is pressed.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for account, 92⅜@92⅝. 5-20's, 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 93⅜; 10-40s, 103⅝; new 5s, 104⅜. Erie 39½; preferred 65. Tallow, 38s.

PARIS, March 17.—Rentes 69 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—United States 5-20s of 62, 99⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9⅝@9⅞d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average, 9s 4d@9s 6d; club, 9s 3d@9s 4d; Western spring, 11s 2d@12s; receipts of wheat the past three days, 39,000 quarters, of which 27,000 quarters were American. Pork 62s. Others quiet and unchanged.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 17.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill to amend the law to preserve the purity of elections by providing that whenever a ballot with a certain designated heading shall contain printed therein, in place of another, any name not found on the regular ballot having such heading, or which name shall be found on other ballots with other designated headings, such name so found shall be regarded by the judges of election as having been placed there for the purpose of fraud, and said ballot shall not count for such name. The Senate, by a vote of 15 yeas to 17 nays, refused to reconsider the vote by which it yesterday adopted the joint resolution to adjourn on the 27th inst. to the 1st of December.

Weimer-Welch contested election case was continued until to-morrow, owing to the absence of two Senators.

The Senate bill prescribing rates of State taxes was passed. The Senate bill to amend the act to authorize the increase of the capital stock of railroad companies was indefinitely postponed. A bill was introduced making the willful killing or cruel treatment of hired horses a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the willful damaging of hired vehicles punishable by fine. The Senate bill to amend the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, so as to impose an imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ten days and a fine of from five to fifty dollars or both, was passed. The Senate bill reducing all allowance to sheriffs for subsisting prisoners in jail from fifty to forty cents per day, was also passed.

In the House the House bill providing that in cities or villages where gas companies have been organized a second company may be organized upon an affirmative vote of people, was passed after a long discussion. Mr. Kemp's bill to protect land owners by preventing the killing of game on inclosed lands was defeated by three votes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pan Handle Company—Election of Directors—Organization of Board.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 17, 1874.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway was held in this city to-day. Thos. A. Scott, Geo. B. Roberts, H. H. Houston, Thos. L. Jewett, Hugh J. Jewett, William Thaw, Wm. Phillips, J. N. McCullough, Robt. Sherrard, R. David S. Gray, Geo. W. Adams, Alfred Gaither and Strickland Kneass were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year by a vote of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine shares. The annual report was read and approved. No business of importance was transacted. The new Board of Directors met immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders and organized by electing Thos. A. Scott, President, Hugh J. Jewett, General Manager and First Vice President, J. N. McCullough, Second Vice President, Wm. Thaw, Third Vice President, W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Justin G. Morris, Assistant Secretary.

Memphis and Charleston.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—The Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad today refused to accept the proposition of the Southern Security Company to annul the lease and restore the control of the road to the stockholders on the payment of a bonus of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which the Security Company claim they have lost in running connecting roads.

CASUALITIES.

An Ohio Farmer Instantly Killed.

TOLEDO, O., March 17.—George Laume, a farmer residing five miles below this city, while on his way home last night drove his team over an embankment fifty feet high and was instantly killed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Italia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The steamer Mikado, from Australia, has arrived at San Francisco.

M. Smith, Jr., was last night elected Secretary of the Columbus Board of Trade.

The Catholic See of Milwaukee is to be raised to an archbishopric and Bishop Henri is to be promoted to the vacant archiepiscopacy.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the petition of merchants of Des Moines and Council Bluffs for an increase in the volume of the currency. Referred.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a petition from about five hundred leading business men of New York, some of them using millions of money in their business, in which they protest against the efforts making to reduce the volume of currency, and pray that the same may be increased so that the business of the country may be safely carried on.

Memorials from the Legislature of Wisconsin in reference to the improvements in the St. Croix river and for a preliminary survey for a canal from Lake Superior to the Falls of St. Croix. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented petitions of citizens of Illinois for an increase in the volume of currency. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of citizens of Detroit in opposition to any increase in the volume of paper currency, and favoring a speedy return to specie payment. He said the petition was signed by all classes of business men and represented ninety-five per cent. of the whole business interests of that place. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the President to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman dominions and in Egypt, established or to be established under authority of the Sublime Porte and the government of Egypt. Passed.

Mr. STEVENSON called up the bill compensating the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company for certain bridges destroyed during the war. Passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that some weeks ago, when the Civil Rights bill was under discussion, upon his statement that if the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee it would be reported back soon, the late Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) agreed to the reference and he (Frelinghuysen) now desired to state that the committee had spent two days in perfecting the bill. It was now ready to be reported to the Senate, having received the approval of a majority of the committee, but as the author of the bill had been taken from the (Frelinghuysen) would not report the bill or call it up until the chairman of the committee (Edmunds) who had served on the committee, should be present, which would be in the debate. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had consented to the delay in reporting the bill on account of the ill health of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. STEWART said that on the 18th of March, last as the Senate was about to adjourn the President *pro tem.* appointed him chairman of the Joint Select Committee to investigate the District of Columbia government as the Act in question having arisen in committee as to the authority of the President *pro tem.*, of the Senate to appoint a chairman of the committee, he had come to the conclusion that there was cause for doubt as to the power of the Chair, and he had therefore declined to act under the appointment, not feeling warranted in doing so.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the appointment of Mr. Stewart as chairman was irregular, and said the President of the Senate *pro tem.* had not the right, unless specially authorized by the Senate, to appoint a chairman of any committee whatever.

After remarks in a similar strain by other Senators, the CHAIR (Carpenter) said he had no desire, nor had he any intention, to usurp any authority. The original resolution provided that a joint committee should be raised, and the House of the Chair was, without much reflection on the subject, that the power which the Senate possessed was, as ordinarily, conferred upon the Chair.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the journal of March 16th be corrected by the appointment of the Senator from Nevada (Stewart) as a member of the committee, instead or chairman of the committee. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency. Mr. LOGAN, having replied to the floor, addressed the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN referred to the speech of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz), and says the Senator misconstrued himself in London or New York, and forgets that he claims to be from Missouri. He seems to imagine banks and a clearing house at every village and cross road in the West. He tells us at one time that money will seek the best market; at another, that the East is overflowing with an excess; yet he argues that if we increase the volume of currency it will flow from the South and West to the East as water flows to the ocean. He tells us also that if we authorize North Carolina to establish banks, the more we thus inject operation the less currency she will have in circulation. In other words, he says to the South and West, "You do not know what is best for yourselves; go on tilling the soil, which is your proper employment. You don't know anything about money matters; leave all that matter to the more intelligent moneyed men of the East, and borrow from them. Your business is to work for them and take the wealth of your section to pay interest to them. Your increase in manufactures and wealth is per-nicious to your welfare." He argued that there was a remarkable similarity between the arguments and resolutions of the Senator from Missouri and those of Eastern capitalists. Every plan offered by those opposed to an increase of currency embraces that of retiring greenbacks which do not bear interest, and substituting in their place interest-bearing bonds payable in gold without the power of re-conversion into greenbacks, so as to keep them in circulation, thereby imposing upon the backs of the people an additional burden of twenty millions per annum; and for what purpose and for whose benefit? To enable Eastern money holders to have a secure place to loan their surplus funds, and at the same time to get additional interest upon these bonds. They seem to want some way to drain the Treasury of its gold, and thus give the whole monetary power of the government in their hands and at the mercy of Eastern money lenders. He (Logan) would then, that the West and South, who understand this thing, should look upon this movement to strengthen and perpetuate the present monopoly which the present legal restriction gives to the East. It may not be unjust to an Eastern Senator to advocate this policy; but what are we to think when we see Western Senators in the very front of the movements. Is the present movement among farmers, mechanics and workingmen without significance? Are we all wrong in supposing that they will see their wages reduced to a mere pittance without a severe struggle? If there are labor strikes and a stoppage of business now, what may we expect if we undertake to decrease the currency so that wages will not purchase bread. He said we had more money during the time the whole South was shut out from its use than we have now, and yet a less amount must supply the wants of the whole country, with eleven millions more of people to be furnished with a circulating medium, to say nothing of the fact that four millions of people, formerly slaves, are now free, and must be supplied with a medium of exchange. It is said that speculation in railroads was the cause of the panic, and that as this speculation was induced by an abundance of money. Where did these railroads sell their bonds to raise the three hundred and forty millions annually used in them? Were these all taken here? No, sir. Many were based on gold and sold in Europe; therefore the basis for the speculation spoken of has nothing to do with the amount and character of our currency. Why do we go to Europe to sell railroad bonds and get money, to foreign ers? Simply because we had not money here; and if Senator Schurz's allusion to the West in the Senate in this matter, we will still continue to pay tribute to Europe. The Senator from Missouri has referred to the immense amount of money poor people have on deposit in savings banks. He (Logan) thought that while this scheme of contraction is before the country, these poor people would do well to look about for their money in time. A conclusion he called upon the Senate to adopt that liberal policy of free banking which, property guarded, will not only do justice to all, but will develop the latent resources of the South, which lie dormant under the former mistaken policy, and which will utilize the water power of Virginia and the power locked up in the vast coal fields of Indiana and Illinois, the iron mountains of Missouri and the agricultural resources of the whole country—a policy that will put our manufactories again in operation and our iron foundries in blast, and give employment to idle hands, prosperity to producers and happiness to the whole country. He warned the moneyed power of this country, that if they attempt to impose a further burden upon the masses of the people they will finally lose their power altogether. He warned the people, the rights of the people, no matter how moneyed monopolies would attack him as the metropolitan newspapers abuse and criticise him.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. COX presented resolutions reciting the allegation that a bill had been presented to the Treasury Department for advertising done in defiance of law, requiring a written order for all advertising and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all such bills and of the correspondence relating thereto. Adopted.

Mr. KASSON reported a bill exempting Kansas and Missouri from the operation of the act of May 16th, 1872, which forbids the pre-emption of iron and coal mines. Passed.

After a contest for the precedence between the Chesapeake transportation bill, the Legislative Appropriation bill and a contested election case, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the Chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, called attention to the inequality of the compensation provided for the officials of Congress and for those of various other departments of the government, and offered various amendments for the reduction of the pay of doorkeepers and messengers in the Capitol, all of which amendments were rejected, there being a difficulty in getting a quorum to vote. The committee rose, after laboring through two and a half pages of the bill.

Mr. MCCRARY proposed that to-morrow be set apart for discussion on the Transportation bill, giving as a reason that members would be absent to-morrow to witness the launch of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Pekin, at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROBERTS objected.

Mr. MARSHALL, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Referred.

Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, which was made the special order for the first Tuesday of April.

Mr. TODD moved to adjourn over till Thursday. Negatived.

Mr. CONGER, member of the Committee on Commerce, renewed the proposition that to-morrow be devoted to debate on the Cheap Transportation bill. The members of his committee, he said, regarded it almost as a part of their duty to attend the launch of the largest steamship ever built in the United States.

Mr. ROBERTS withdrew his objection, and unanimous consent was given.

The House took a recess till 7:30; the evening session to be for debate on the Transportation bill.

In the evening session the debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce was opened by Mr. SCUDDER, who opposed the bill on legal, constitutional and practical grounds. There were eleven members present, including the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Sprague. The debate was continued by Messrs. HOLMAN and COTTON in support of the bill in its general features.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, lower temperature and clearing weather.

For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, falling temperature, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and snow, clearing in the forenoon. For the Lower Missouri and Ohio valleys, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and falling temperature. For the Southern States, southwesterly winds, rising barometer, clearing and clear weather. For the Middle States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, high temperature and clearing weather. For New England, southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, partly clearing in the evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1874.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

was honored here by pontifical mass in the Cathedral, and high mass in most of the churches. The customary march of the Irish societies took place, notwithstanding the increasing rain. The start was deferred till two o'clock. The procession took one hour and twenty minutes to pass City Hall, marching closely and fast on account of the rain, and numbered between 15,000 and 20,000. Brooklyn, Jersey City and neighboring towns have their processions also, but the rain plays havoc with the glitter and show. Dispatches from New England tell of processions and rain there.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

McCormick's Name Mutually Agreed on by the Senators.

No Reason Apparent for Withdrawing the Recommendation.

Motives Which Have Influenced the Selection.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

Deficiency for the Last Fiscal Year.

Civil Rights Bill to be Reported

Business at Loose Ends in the House.

Waste of Time in the Name of Economy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1874.

McCormick's Recommendation.

It may be stated, in connection with the recommendation of Mr. McCormick for the post of District Attorney, that he was mutually agreed upon between Senators Cameron and Scott. So far from any dictation, as alleged, Senator Scott carefully considered all applications and purposely delayed action until all could be heard. When the papers of the rival candidates were all received, Senator Scott, in accordance with the custom which has been observed by the Senators from Pennsylvania in similar cases, had a consultation with his colleague and between them they agreed upon the name of Mr. McCormick. The generalities indulged in opposition to Mr. McCormick will have no effect in diverting the pressure from him in his favor. His nomination. Should any substantial reasons be given why his nomination should not be made, the case has not yet gone so far that it cannot be reconsidered. Several of some of the Senator's appointed aspirants would seem to be indiscreetly eager in their comments upon the choice of the Pennsylvania Senators. Those having this matter in hand have had one rule by which to govern their action in all matters connected with the interests of the great State which they represent: first, to thoroughly assert the influence of the State in the Senate; and second, the interests of the party in the State; and there is nothing as yet to show that either of these lands the purposes has been disregarded.

Admiral Porter

is much better this evening, and there are hopes of his recovery.

Items of the Deficiency.

The House Committee on Appropriations, to-day, commenced the consideration of the deficiency, the total deficiency for the last fiscal year being two million three hundred thousand dollars, as follows: Department of State, eighteen thousand: Treasury, six hundred and thirty-seven thousand; War, one million, two hundred and forty-six thousand; Interior, eighty-eight thousand; Justice, three hundred and twenty-one thousand; Judicial, three thousand.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have considered and perfected

Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill,

retaining most of its features, but changing the legal phraseology in some cases. They retain the jury clauses, amongst others.

Additional Judicial Districts.

The House Committee on Judiciary has before it at least a dozen bills for the establishment of new judicial districts. The following bills in addition to that defeated yesterday are already pending in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union: The bill reported by Mr. Frye to establish the Western Judicial District of Kentucky; the bill reported by Mr. Geesa to provide for a district and Circuit Court for the Northern District of Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, a bill to divide the State of Indiana into two judicial districts. All these bills provide for the appointment of additional judicial and other officers. There is no probability of their passage.

Senate Business in the House.

In consequence of the death of Senator Sumner, the House did very little business last week. Four days were almost completely lost. Yesterday was practically a lost day. To-day, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Europe to sell railroad bonds and get money to foreign ers? Simply because we had not money here; and if Senator Schurz's allusion to the West in the Senate in this matter, we will still continue to pay tribute to Europe. The Senator from Missouri has referred to the immense amount of money poor people have on deposit in savings banks. He (Logan) thought that while this scheme of contraction is before the country, these poor people would do well to look about for their money in time. A conclusion he called upon the Senate to adopt that liberal policy of free banking which, properly guarded, will not only do justice to all, but will develop the latent resources of the South, which lie dormant under the former mistaken policy, and which will utilize the water power of Virginia and the power locked up in the vast coal fields of Indiana and Illinois, the iron mountains of Missouri and the agricultural resources of the whole country—a policy that will put our manufactories again in operation and our iron foundries in blast, and give employment to idle hands, prosperity to producers and happiness to the whole country. He warned the moneyed power of this country, that if they attempt to impose a further burden upon the masses of the people they will finally lose their power altogether. He warned the people, the rights of the people, no matter how moneyed monopolies would attack him as the metropolitan newspapers abuse and criticise him.

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FIRE AT MODOC CITY.

Entire Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

MODOC CITY, PA., March 17.—A disastrous fire occurred here to-day. Beginning at 12:15 this morning in the Oil Exchange Hotel, it spread with a rapidity which defied all efforts to extinguish it, till about thirty-five buildings were destroyed, comprising the business portion of the town. The following list of the loss is taken from the *Evening Telegraph:*

Starr, Ramsay, Baker & Co., dealers in hardware and oil well supplies; loss two thousand dollars.

Seidenburg & Co.; loss five hundred dollars.

A. R. Jamison's private residence; loss six hundred dollars.

E. Bly, tobacconist and newsdealer; loss three hundred dollars.

T. O'Brien, saloon keeper, loses entire stock; loss four hundred dollars.

Live Oak restaurant; loss a thousand dollars.

Henry Bole, druggist; loss five thousand dollars.

T. Hackett's boarding house; loss twenty-five hundred dollars.

J. Foster's clothing establishment was badly damaged. Loss about $300.

Andrew Ryan, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, loss $1,000.

C. B. Wright, Postmaster and news room, completely destroyed; loss five hundred dollars.

P. Griffins, billiard parlor; loss four thousand dollars.

Bateman House, the finest hotel in Modoc, destroyed. This is a sad loss to the town. Three thousand dollars will not cover it.

Lew Andrews' meat market; loss four hundred dollars.

Miss Campbell, laundry; loss seven hundred dollars.

The New York House; loss twenty-five hundred dollars.

The old Sutton mansion was destroyed; loss not known.

Mrs. Beatty, boarding-house; loss fifteen hundred dollars.

Wiles & Jessop, grocers; loss three thousand dollars.

S. D. Karn's banking house; loss twelve hundred dollars.

Richard Arthur's livery stable burned, with three horses; loss fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Monis, jeweler, loses fifteen thousand dollars; light insurance. Mr. Monis was particularly unfortunate, having lost a thousand dollars in currency which was forgotten in the excitement of the fire.

Lawyer James S. McKay lost his residence and all the things in it. He was unable to save the clothes of his family.

A number of law and oil offices were destroyed, but we cannot estimate the loss.

The entire business portion of the town was destroyed. We cannot learn what companies the insurance is in.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 17, 1874.

The crusade continued to-day without any interesting incident. Dolpkins drew a chalk mark in front of his saloon, forbidding the ladies to cross over. After the ladies left he addressed the crowd of men and boys in a very excited manner, telling them to go home. He says he will take the law in his own hands. His wife wants him to surrender. The proprietor of the Central Hotel has surrendered and spoke at the temperance meeting to-day.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 17, 1874.

The following important telegram, received last night from the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, was read at the church meetings of women to-day:

"PITTSBURGH, March 16.

"To the Ladies of Crestline:

"Your communication of the 14th was received, and referred to the Board of Directors of the company, who, sympathizing with you in your efforts to remedy the evils so prevalent among the people, have, by a resolution, directed the General Manager of the road to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors at its hotels and eating houses, and confine them solely to providing the comforts needful for the traveling public, as originally designed.

(Signed) "WM. THAW."

This action of the Railroad Company virtually closes the Continental Hotel bar, the leading retail establishment of Crestline.

Ashtabula, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, O., March 17, 1874.

The ladies of this place made their third visit among the saloon keepers to-day with somewhat more encouragement than at any previous visit. One seller has given his word to close on April 1st, while another has declined to sell close out. The weather being favorable, a large crowd of citizens and spectators attended them on their rounds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., March 17, 1874.

The ladies were again upon the streets today one hundred and fifty strong, and visited most of the saloons. A large mass meeting is now assembled in Collamil's Hall. Wm. Hynett, a saloon keeper, came forward and, after a few appropriate remarks, in the presence of the large audience, signed the dealer's pledge amid loud and prolonged cheers. This is the first victory of the war in Alliance. The ladies will continue until the last dealer succumbs.

Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 17, 1874.

The whisky war has reached its seventh week here. The saloons are visited and prayer meetings continue daily. There were no surrenders the past week. One saloon closed yesterday. The proprietor is in jail under indictment for violating the Liquor law. In the City Council to-night, a report was presented favoring a prohibition ordinance.

Cadiz Junction, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ JUNCTION, O., March 17, 1874.

The ladies of Cadiz visited this town again yesterday. The doors of the saloons were thrown open and the ladies were received in a respectful manner. They are very sanguine of meeting with ultimate success. The Pan Handle Company has furnished them with a special car, free of charge, to use as long as needed.

Dennison, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., March 17, 1874.

Between two and three hundred women were out to-day. One saloon keeper in Uhrichsville has surrendered, and one in Dennison promises to close up and sign the pledge to-morrow morning.

Barnesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BARNESVILLE, O., March 17, 1874.

The whisky war goes bravely on. Five saloon keepers have surrendered, and there is great rejoicing thereat. Only two hold out. The ladies are greatly encouraged and have strong hopes of complete success.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 17, 1874.

One more saloon surrendered to-day. The ladies are out again to-night, numbering about one hundred and fifty.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 17, 1874.

Three druggists signed the druggist's pledge to-day, as presented by the ladies.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 17, 1874.

This has been an exciting day. A hundred ladies, for the first time, began work at Everett & Rickett's saloon. They were received in a manner highly creditable. During the prayers and singing Everett enforced order. Rickett's wife invited them to return. They next visited Thomas Fuhrman, with similar treatment. Here they held impressive exercises. They were denied admission to six places, and had prayers and hymns outside. The day was beautiful and the crowd large. Many were slightly elevated, but orderly. There was some vulgar and profane talking. At a large evening meeting Mrs. Russell spoke. The ladies will be out again to-morrow. Stores are closed during the hour of the morning prayer meeting.

Woodstock, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOODSTOCK, O., March 17, 1874.

The temperance war here ended to-day. Both druggists here signed the druggist's pledge. One saloon keeper refused to sign the pledge, but said he would not sell any more, and allowed the ladies to take all his liquor and send it away.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 17.—The interest in the temperance movement is increasing. Meetings are held nightly in different parts of the city, and all are well attended. Dio Lewis arrived to-day and will speak in the First Congregational church to-night.

Dayton.

DAYTON, O., March 17.—The crusaders continue crowding the saloon keepers. The area of march was extended to-day, and new saloons were subjected to visitation. There are no new incidents. The weather being pleasant, the ladies did not visit inside, but were just as serious on the curbstone as in front of the bars. Their solemnity is crushingly oppressive to saloon keepers, but makes no favorable impression on them. Eleven days have passed without a distinct conquest, but the women are as resolute as ever. There was a great temperance meeting at Grace church to-night. The liquor dealers propose a straight fight at the spring election. If the Republicans make wise nominations they will sweep the city, but if they compromise against moral sentiment they will be washed under deep.

Lafayette, Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 17.—The ladies' committee of this city are busily engaged in canvassing the city with the various pledges, but so far with poor success. A committee of four ladies waited upon the City Council at its last meeting and presented petitions praying for the enforcement of the Temperance law by the city authorities, which was courteously received and filed, but was honored with no further attention.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A temperance mass meeting was held in St. Paul's church to-night and largely attended. Judge West delivered the principal address. The whole management of the meetings will hereafter be committed to the women. Judge West presented in the Constitutional Convention to-day the proposed amendment to the Constitution, requiring the Legislature to regulate the traffic in liquors and empowering county and township trustees to prohibit the traffic.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The Germans had an immense meeting to-night "over the Rhine" at Turner Hall to take measures to resist the temperance movement. The immense hall was crowded and hundreds had to go away. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Knoell, Rev. Mr. Eisenlohr, Rabbi Wise, Emil Rotheand Hermann Eckel severely denouncing the women's movement, and some of them counseling resistance to it. Resolutions were presented and referred to a committee for report at the next meeting. The resolutions were to the effect that it was the duty of all citizens to see their fellow-citizens protected in their vocation and property, and of the State to protect them against interference with their business; that it was contrary to the spirit of liberty and justice for women, in the name of religion, to interfere with the rights and liberties of citizens; that the nature of this movement was to reopen the hatred between the native and foreigners, and that men were using women as instruments for this purpose. The proceedings were in German, and the meeting continued ... 'il very late.

Wheeling.

WHEELING, March 17.—The temperance prayer meetings still continue daily with increasing enthusiasm. The ladies have decided to visit the City Council and endeavor to prevent their granting any liquor license after May first.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Notwithstanding the failure of the temperance ladies last night to secure the repeal of the Sunday ordinance by the City Council, and their brutal treatment by the police, they will renew their intention of carrying on the fight, and have called mass meetings for to-morrow and Thursday nights.

VOLCANO IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Bald Mountain Rumbling—Flight of the Neighboring Inhabitants—An Eruption Feared.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch says that Bald mountain, in the western part of North Carolina, is in a state of volcanic eruption, and that houses and colleges on the side and at the base of the mountain have been thrown down. The inhabitants of the locality are terror stricken, and are seeking safety in flight. A thin vapor rises from the mountain, and a low rumbling sound is constantly heard.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.—Passengers from the West on this morning's train confirm the reports of rumbling noises on the surface and a general upheaving of Bald mountain, in the Western part of North Carolina. The people living on and near the mountain are moving, and a volcanic eruption is expected. Reporters leave this evening for the mountain.

CRIMES.

Criminal Trial at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 17, 1874.

The trial of Dr. Lewis, charged with shooting with intent to kill one Thomas Smith, commenced to-day.

The Grant Parish Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The jury in the case of the Grant Parish prisoners brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Alfred C. Lewis. The jury announcing that there was no possibility of an agreement as to the others, they were discharged by Judge Wood and the prisoners were remanded on motion of the District Attorney. It is understood that there were other indictments against them.

Suicide of an Adams Express Agent.

PROVIDENCE,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* apparently never heard of Greece—"the *storied* country *famoused* in song."

THE death of Senator SUMNER leaves Senator CHANDLER of Michigan the oldest member of the United States Senate in point of continuous length of service.

THERE are decided indications in Massachusetts of a regular Brahminical and anti-Brahminical war, and politicians are taking sides and grinding their swords for the contest. We shall see whether the patricians are strong enough to overthrow the Republican party of that State by way of revenge for their recent defeat in connection with the Collectorship.

WE SUSPECT that the notorious HARRY HILL, of New York, who is just now filling considerable space in the temperance movement in that city, is stimulated by an ambition quite different from that which most of his new friends give him credit for. With the examples of such men as TWEED and MORRISSEY to encourage him, he probably aims at political honors and elevation, and we should not be at all surprised if he were to plant himself squarely on the track at the very next election.

LATEST English advices concerning the iron trade in that country report a general derangement of prices, indicating a further general fall, both in the iron and coal trades. The trade of South Wales shows yet greater depression, instead of the long expected improvement. The Birmingham coal and iron markets are very much unsettled. It is stated that the demand on United States account is somewhat steadier, but the business done with this country the present season will be considerably under the average.

WE CANNOT be accused of any special partiality toward General BUTLER; but if, as is intimated, he has recently obtained possession of important information tending to implicate in revenue frauds certain leading New York importers who have been prominent in denouncing the moiety system before the Ways and Means Committee, it is to be hoped he will lay it before Congress, no matter whom it may affect. We want to see justice done to all parties in this matter—and to the end that it may be done, all the facts of the case should be laid bare.

UP IN Minnesota, at the beginning of the recent session of the Legislature, the immaculate "Reformers" of that body preferred a number of charges of corruption against prominent Republican officials, and demanded that they should be "investigated." Whereupon investigations of all sorts were instituted, and prosecuted until nearly the close of the session, at a cost to the people of some four or five thousand dollars, the result being to show that the "charges" were totally groundless and absolutely false, and that the "Reformers" themselves were wanton calumniators of clean men's characters. Comment is unnecessary.

THERE is one feature of the recent New Hampshire election which is worthy of special consideration by Temperance people in other States—our own among the number. It is, that while the Republicans boldly adopted a Prohibitory plank in their platform, the so-called Prohibitory party voted for their own men and prevented the choice of representatives in the Republican towns of Rochester, Newport, Bristol and other places. Had they acted with the Republicans in those towns, the Legislature would have been Republican and the Prohibitory law saved. But as it is, they aided in securing a Democratic triumph, and the repeal of the law and a year of free rum will be the reward of their fanatical folly.

THE *Post* has undertaken the important task of rectifying the mistake under which, in common with most other people, the ex-Empress EUGENIE has for the last eighteen years labored concerning the date of the birth of her son, the Prince Imperial. Ordinarily a mistake of a day, in such computations, is of comparatively slight consequence, but when so grave a question as the attainment of a Prince's "dynastic majority" is involved, one cannot be too particular. It is a great pity that "the thousands of Frenchmen who have gone to Chiselhurst to pay their respects to the youthful Prince," should have held their celebration a day before the fair. For getting things altogether wrong in the first place, and speculating philosophically upon them afterwards, the *Post* is probably without a peer.

THE election of JAY GOULD as a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad continues to be the prevailing topic of discussion in financial circles in New York, many prominent men believing that it will exert a decidedly baneful influence on the prospects of the road. It is true that he votes on one hundred and sixty-seven thousand shares of stock, the controlling interest of the road, but it is not easy to see how the fact of his directorship can injure it. Of the twenty-one Directors of the Union Pacific six are government Directors, and of the fifteen others, only five are in the direct interest of GOULD. With five in twenty-one he certainly ought not to control the policy or the counsels of the road. Should he wish to run the company in his own interest, he would have a majority of eleven to overcome, six of whom are in the interest of the government.

THE opinion heretofore hazarded by the COMMERCIAL that the "temperance war" would, if continued for any considerable length of time, so lessen the revenues derived by the government from the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors as to render the imposition of other taxes necessary, seems in a fair way of being sustained by events. The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a comparative statement of the returns of internal revenue collections in eleven of the largest liquor districts in Indiana and Ohio for the months of January and February, which shows a decrease of $353,729 14 for that time—the estimate of the revenue officials being that eighty per cent. of the aggregate collections are derived from alcoholic and malt liquors. Should there be a similar falling off in these receipts in other parts of the country, the deficit will unquestionably have to be made good by taxation in fresh directions.

ONCE more the approaching return of spring is revealing the habits of our city during the winter. The snow and ice have gone, and all the ugliness that has lurked concealed for many a week now lies unmasked. The neglected corners, the piled-up garbage, the broken sidewalks, invite inspection and criticism. A walk through the city will demonstrate to any one the immediate need of extensive and thorough work with hoe and shovel and cart. Of all obligations which our citizens owe to themselves and others, the prompt and early removal from their premises of all that offends the eye and endangers the health, is among the most imperative. Watching the weather instead of doing the work is a most mistaken policy—the opportunity is the appropriate time. And it is time, more over, for our Street Commissioners to set about the performance of their duties. Another week ought not to be allowed to pass without seeing the city thoroughly cleansed and prepared for the summer campaign.

ONE of the most interesting portions of the annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, which has just been published, is that devoted to saving banks, which have been made a special object of study by the officers of the bureau during the past year; and though their returns do not include all the savings banks in the State, and so are not as important as they otherwise would be, they are still valuable and suggestive. The aggregate of all deposits covered by these returns was 246,663; the aggregate amount of the same, $3,870,227. The average amount of each deposit was $132 91; the average of deposits by the day-wage class, $121 72; the laboring class, $129 50; professional, $225 85; rise or interest of money, $282 27. The per cent. of the number of deposits by the four classes were 57.7, 11.0, 29.2, 28.3. The per cent. of amount of deposits of each class respectively was 44.8, 9.1, 4.2, 41.8. These figures show that, while the day-wage class deposited less at each deposit than the others, it deposited a great deal oftener, but that it is to be credited with less than half the amount of deposits (44.8 per cent.), while the remaining 41.8 per cent. was from the interest money class, the percentage of the salaried and professional men being extremely small. Statistics like these furnish an excellent illustration of the advantages afforded to communities by institutions of this character.

WE ARE sorry to see that the *Dispatch* characterizes the partisan charter for the city of Petersburg, Virginia, lately vetoed by Governor KEMPER, as a "suitable instrument." Petersburg happens to be a Republican city, and the repeated efforts of the "Conservatives" to obtain control of the municipality having proved failures, they concocted a charter creating a municipal Board of Commissioners to be appointed by the "Conservative" Judge of the Hustings Court, empowered to control the Police, the Fire Department, and other principal offices, with authority to draw upon the city treasury for funds, thus virtually depriving the people of that city of the right of self-government. The character of the measure may be pretty clearly inferred from the following extract from the Governor's veto message:

"The provisions of the bill are, in my opinion, such as would subvert the principles of popular government in their application to the municipality of Petersburg. Its enforcement would withdraw from the suffrages of that city a great proportion of the power to control its government and lodge it in the hands of appointees, to be created by legislative act. It proposes to transfer such power from the people to a Board of Commissioners, deriving their authority solely from the bill itself. While the bill spares the existence of the usual city offices, it strips many of them of most important and essential functions, and dwarfs them into insignificance. The board is proposed to be made one of the permanent institutions of the city; besides exercising many other powers, it is to appoint and govern all officers, policemen and patrolmen of the Police Department, and the Chief Engineer and assistants of the Fire Department; to dispense other and extensive official patronage; to disburse public moneys through its own orders drawn directly upon the city treasury, and substantially to dominate the administration of the city government. Most of the city officers would necessarily be the dependants as well as the subordinates of the Board of Commissioners, for even their salaries are to be fixed, or, in other words, increased or cut down at the bidding or caprice of the board. Such a measure seems to me a conspicuous instance of government being instituted for a people without and against their consent."

Equally in error is the *Dispatch* when it affirms that the opposition to the adoption of the charter came only "from a small clique" in Petersburg. Had this been the case, there would have been no necessity for the passage of an instrument withdrawing the government of that city from the majority and intrusting it into the hands of a minority, invested with despotic discretion and power. The attempt was a wholly indefensible assault upon the principle of local self-government, and it is greatly to be regretted that the *Dispatch* should countenance it.

ONCE MORE.

Whether our correspondent X. Y. Z. writes in complaint or in wonder at the alleged "editorial silence of the COMMERCIAL concerning the feminine temperance crusade" we are able confidently to assure him that he is mistaken. If he had been a regular reader of the COMMERCIAL he would have known that, early in the movement referred to, this paper, while treating the crusaders with the respect due to their character and their probable motives, urged against the policy and propriety of their irregular proceedings all the objections which, so far as we know, have yet been advanced by any writer or speaker on the subject. These objections derived from reason and Scripture are very obvious and even commonplace. Most likely every one of them was called up, considered and dismissed as inadequate to restrain action by many, possibly by a majority of the crusaders themselves and their advisers. The women of Ohio and Indiana who participate in the crusade are acting under the impulse of a sentiment which for the time defies the conclusions of frigid reason, and the sentiment which impels them is perhaps the natural outcome of their social history and surroundings. Doubtless the movement, as an effective assault upon the liquor sellers, began with women whose most cherished hopes had been blighted or whose homes had been desolated by the drunkenness of husbands or sons or brothers. It is a natural feeling which leads one, in the irritation of the moment, to vent one's displeasure on the irrational or even on the senseless object which has been the cause of pain, the instrument of offense. But the women of Ohio see their offenders in men who, often in violation of law or in ways more or less open to objection on the score of decency, make money by the sale of the obnoxious article. In the absence of a license law, the general right to sell liquors is abused; the public sentiment of every community is bitterly hostile to the dealers, and their injured feminine assailants, multiplied a hundred fold by sympathy, are thus sustained and encouraged in their warfare against them. Of course, when the excitement has become intense, there is neither time nor care to discriminate between one and another of the class, but all are impartially condemned and equally pursued. Most, if not all the women engaged in the crusade are members of churches, women who either are or try to be truly religious, and who therefore try, with more or less success, in their extraordinary doings to be influenced by religious motives. Indeed, it is easy to understand that nothing less powerful and intimate than the religious sentiment, than the full belief that they are doing God's work on earth, could nerve at least many of them to do what they do. But it is equally clear that unsustained by the prevalent public opinion of the community in which a crusade is attempted, no good results could follow, even of a transient character. It would be mere riotous disorder, uncompensated by even a temporary diminution in the consumption of intoxicating drinks.

So much is manifest from the effect of the crusade when attempted in the large towns and cities of the West. The scenes raised in such places by the crusaders have been simply revolting, unredeemed by a single feature indicative of success or encouragement. One reason is obvious. In a village or a town of a few thousand inhabitants where the most respectable and influential ladies of the place are known by reputation or by sight to all, their mere presence commands deference in the lowest saloon. The desire to oblige them or to win their good will, or at any rate an unwillingness to offend them, may go far to secure a patient hearing for anything they or those with them may choose to say. But in the great centers of population, even if ladies of the highest social distinction were to place themselves at the head of a crusade, they would either not be generally recognized by the men of the saloons, or, if recognized, their presence would have no moral effect. In fact, wherever the liquors are fairly intrenched in a community, wherever there is a considerable society of gentlemen who keep wines, etc., for their own gratification and for the regalement of their friends, the hopelessness of the task undertaken by the crusaders is too apparent for argument or illustration. Hence the ladies who assembled in Worcester and other old towns of Massachusetts to hear Dr. DIO LEWIS expound his method and describe its triumphs in Ohio, seem to have perceived at once that it was not adapted to their latitude. In New York and Brooklyn also the same impression was produced by the discourse of the enthusiastic lecturer. All these societies have outgrown the primitive condition in which alone such a mode of reform could be applied with some prospect or likelihood of transitory good results.

In all the places referred to, however, the women, though rejecting poor DIO LEWIS'S eccentric leadership, still feel bound to put forth extraordinary efforts just now in the cause of temperance. Because they decline to become crusaders there is no reason why women should not exert themselves to arrest an evil which brings, in many ways, so much suffering upon them and their children. At present, we fear, the charge is only too true that a majority of them rather encourage than discourage drunkenness; certainly young fellows boldly say that a frolic now and then does not injure them with their lady friends, and while such laxity of sentiment prevails in one sex, neither crusades nor more rational methods will ever banish, or even much lessen the prevailing evil of intemperance in the other.

TRADES AND CALLINGS.

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania, that of 1776, contained the following declaration:

"Every freeman, to preserve his independence, ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist."

This is a truth, self-evident; and yet the people seem measurably to have forgotten or overlooked it. The new Constitution might well have included it in its provisions, and made it the imperative duty of the Legislature to see that every freeman of the State shall be duly and properly brought up to some profession, calling or trade. Under existing circumstances, it is now almost impossible to put a boy to the learning of a trade. Constant immigration from Europe supplies the demand for skilled mechanics, and these form close corporations among themselves, to keep others from learning their trades and becoming their competitors. The young men of the country, consequently are growing up without trades, and are forced either into the professions or shop keeping. It is high time, we think, that we should get back to the basis of 1776, on *this* subject, as well as on the subject of the fundamental principles of government.

The quotation above, made from the original Constitution of the State, was used as the prelude to a provision that men should subsist honestly by their trades or calling, and not look to office or its emoluments as a means of subsistence, in which, also, it was philosophically correct; but aside from that, it asserts a grand principle that should stand out by itself, and be the foundation for wholesome legislation upon the subject of trades. Every man should have some profession, calling or trade." That is a fundamental principle of government; and, if the truth of it is acknowledged, as we take for granted it will be, universally, it is the bounden duty of government to see that every freeman of the State shall have the opportunity to learn and exercise some profession, calling or trade by which he may honestly subsist. The laws which followed the Constitution of 1776, on this subject, were well adapted to carry out the idea expressed in the quotation we have made; but these laws have long since fallen into desuetude, and we have wandered away, as a people, from the sound doctrine of the fathers. It is time to get back to that solid, substantial and true basis; and as the doctrine we have cited is a whole sermon in itself, we conclude by repeating the wholesome truth, the enunciation of which bears even date with the Declaration of Independence, to-wit:

"Every freeman, to preserve his independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist."

STATE TAXES.

The Philadelphia *Press* tries to make a point against the State administration by charging that it is using its influence to pass a bill increasing the basis of State taxation upon the carrying and transportation companies.

We can see no crime in the fact, even admitting the allegation to be true. The State administration is responsible for the proper management of the finances of the State. The new Constitution imposes upon it the duty of appropriating *at least* one million, yearly, to common schools and a quarter of a million to reduction of the State debt. These are the *minimum* sums to be appropriated to those purposes; and as the public mind has settled down in favor of reducing the State debt at least a million yearly, no administration of State affairs can afford to under take less. This, therefore, fixes two millions as the permanent sum for those two purposes, and to this is to be added a million and a half, annually, for interest on the public debt, and half a million for soldiers' orphans, making four millions, in all, and the expenses of carrying on the government, two millions more are to be added, making six millions that *must* be provided for.

Our Harrisburg correspondent pointed out, a few days since, how much of this necessary sum can be raised from the ordinary sources of revenues. After allowing liberal figures for all these, and for what is likely to be raised from corporations under existing laws, which it is not proposed to change, there still remains a sum of over two millions, which must be raised by legislation, this winter. The only question is, how shall it be raised? And the answer is, it must come off the corporations, or be raised by a direct tax upon real estate. The State administration naturally shrinks from such an alternative as direct taxation of the people; and it is morally certain that neither it, nor any other administration, will ever adopt that course if it can honestly help it.

The pending Tax bill, which has passed the House and is now before the Senate, proposes to raise the needed revenue by an increased tax upon the carrying or transporting companies of the State. It does not propose to increase the tax on corporations, generally. The taxes on corporations, other than those engaged in the carrying trade, will not be disturbed, and they need not fear any increase. The carrying companies, on the contrary, are believed to be able to bear additional taxation, and it is proposed, therefore, to let the burden fall on them.

The legislation of last winter freed these corporations from several burdensome taxes, and the decisions of the Supreme Court have cut off other taxes that have hitherto yielded considerable revenue. It is essential, consequently, that there should be such legislation this winter as will supply the loss created by those changes. The State administration stands pledged to a steady reduction of the public debt, to the extent of not less than a million a year. The constitutional limitation admits of a less sum, but the public interest is do not; and as the necessary funds for that purpose can be raised only by taxation, we fancy that the people of the State will not reproach the administration of Governor HARTRANFT if, by the passage of the pending bill, or some other similar to it, it saves them from the unwelcome visits of the tax-gatherer.

OUR good brethren of the German press are wonderfully unanimous, not only in denouncing the feminine crusades, but in severely blaming the English newspaper men for the indulgence with which they treat the crusaders. One Teuton journalist heading his article "The Land of Cowards," belabors his English speaking *confreres* through an entire column for not saying what they as sensible men must think of the women's movement. So far as physical courage is concerned, the Teuton admits that this country makes no absurd or groundless claim to be "the land of the brave" as well as the "home of the free;" but when moral courage is wanted, this, he thinks, is not the country where it exists in greatest abundance. An American can storm a death-dealing battery, but his knees at once tremble and give way before a whining preacher or weeping woman.

So be it. There is, we believe, no truth much more certain than that a majority of men everywhere are moral cowards, and American journalists need claim no exemption from the general law. Certainly German journalists cannot justly claim to be an exception on the ground that they have denounced the crusaders. Yet the writer of the article referred to does make the claim. A German journalist could give evidence of possessing moral courage by praising or remaining silent about the crusaders, whereas in denouncing them he simply falls in with the prejudices of his readers. On the other hand, we doubt not that the German may wholly misinterpret the mental attitude of the American journalist who moderately if at all objects to the movement. Without approving of it the American may not think it a thing to be denounced. He admits the tremendous reality of the evil against which it is directed, and also the right of the women to remove or diminish it if they can. He also believes in conceding to women the utmost freedom of moral action, because he trusts not a little in the soundness of their moral judgments. Perhaps he believes, at least dimly, that the old Germans described by TACITUS, were not far wrong when they ascribed to their women *sanctum aliquid et providum*. However that may be, the American can hardly doubt that in this republic more good is yet to come from the influence of women than the people of the old world have yet dreamed of, and is therefore inclined, wherever possible, to let them have their way. They may make mistakes, but so do men. The German journalist, on the other hand, with all his intelligence, is perhaps rather too much bound by prejudices which run in the opposite direction.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mayor BLACKMORE has prepared a proclamation, which will be issued in a day or two, directing his police to enforce throughout the entire city the provisions of the law prohibiting Sunday liquor selling, and calling upon all good citizens to aid him in the work. This action has been taken in response to the formal request of a large body of our leading citizens, and is heartily indorsed by a number of prominent representatives of the liquor interests, who will lend every effort to have the law rigidly enforced.

Another Democratic Treasurer Troubled.

Mr. A. J. Parker, the Democratic Treasurer of Brown county, Ohio, has proved a defaulter to $30,000. An *Enquirer* correspondent, friendly to the defaulting Treasurer, says:

Parker claims that he cannot account for the deficiency in any way. He states that he went up to Columbus a short time ago, to make his official settlement, and that he went to his office and counted out $11,000, which he took with him, and that there must have been $20,000 or $70,000 in the safe when he left. Upon his return he commenced counting out the different township funds to make his settlements, when he discovered that the money would run short, and, upon an investigation being made, the difference was discovered. No one seems to know how it occurred, or what has become of the money. Some seem to think Parker has been very careless of his duties, and that some one has "sneak-thieved" the safe. It is well known that Parker has often gone out of the Treasurer's office and left the doors of the safe open, with the money exposed to the view of any person in the office, or who might pass by the open door of the office.

Isn't it a little queer for a man to go out of his office, leaving open the door of his safe, containing $60,000 or $70,000? The story is a little thin.

ONE of the industrious triflers who supply the Paris *Figaro* with stories of the green room and theatrical gossip generally, has been at the pains to compile some statistics which are not without their interest. They show that dramatic authors in France are not altogether exempt from that straining after the sensational, which is the prevailing vice of modern literature. Fresh from a visit to the Porte St. Martin, which M. d'Ennery has supplied with a drama of the most approved fashion, he points out that in the numerous pieces written by that gentleman there are included 18 widows, 16 sons and 2 daughters of men who have been guillotined, 196 orphans, 90 blind persons, 10 persons shamming blindness, 93 abductions, 22 fratricides, 8 parricides, 145 foundlings, 162 children lost, 116 children stolen and 124 changelings; 212 forged wills, 216 robberies of note cases, 198 duels with swords, 168 with pistols, 8 with knives and 19 with hatchets; 13 cases of arson, and 123 of arson accompanied by murder; 136 poisonings, 46 drownings, 20 convicts rightly and 62 wrongly sentenced, 80 convicts set at liberty, and 35 escaped from prison; 77 cases of asphyxiation, 115 escapes from violent death, 206 cases of lunacy, and 269 of adultery.

Prince Napoleon is about to purchase the Paris journal *L'Opinion Nationale*, in order to make it his "organ."

The Crispin strike in New York is awl over at last and the late difficulties satisfactorily heeled up.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

We know him now; all narrow jealousies
Are silent; and we see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise,
Not swaying to this faction or to that,
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of winged ambition, nor a vantage ground
For pleasure. But through all his tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,

Stokes is making money in Wall street by proxy.

The New York State Grange meets at Albany to-day.

Behold how clean, and pure and sweet-smelling our streets are!

The Granger epidemic is breaking out all over East Tennessee.

Cleveland is laboring to bring forth a labor reform morning paper.

A dead failure. An undertaker in St. Louis has called a meeting of his creditors.

New Hampshire will fast on the 9th of April. Some of her people were rather slow last week.

Plenty of money is the cry all along the line from Portland to New Orleans, and from New York to St. Louis.

There were a million funerals last year in the United States, costing not less than a hundred million dollars.

Butler thinks we have too many newspapers because the New York *Standard* sunk $20,000 for him a few years ago.

The Cheney-Whitehouse ecclesiastical trial is still "on" in Chicago. In its way it's a sort of parallel to the Tichborne case.

Louisville has a sick nurse who wants a situation. We'd like to know what in the deuce a sick nurse could do with twins.

California is measuring her wheat before it has grown and been gathered, and puts it at 40,000,000 bushels for the present year.

The majority of 101 in the English Parliament just dissolved, against woman suffrage, has been reduced to 13 in the new Parliament.

There is some danger that the indiscretion of many of the most prominent talkers of the temperance moment may set back the good cause.

Presence of mind. Out in Illinois the other day a man being bitten by a mad dog, his wife promptly procured a pistol and shot—the man.

A bank lock, which works by clock-work and can't be opened except at certain hours even by the owners, is one of the latest inventions.

Cincinnati distilleries which formerly turned out four hundred barrels of whisky per day, are now running but sixty. Effect of the crusade.

A prominent clergyman of Chicago is under trial for telling the truth. It is a little hard on an average Chicago audience to do that sort of thing, anyhow.

The "first lady" business afflicts Cincinnati just now, the question being whether an alderman's wife is higher than the wife of the County Recorder.

Some malicious devil is trying to burn the Leavenworth *Commercial* office, and probably some malicious devil will one day be trying to burn the editors.

Immense deposits of copper, probably unequaled in the world, are said to exist in Buchanan county, in the extreme southwestern part of Virginia.

Alabama pays over twenty-three millions of dollars for liquors in one year, and yet complains of the rate of taxation of seven and a half mills in the dollar!

A Railway Court is to be established in England, which shall have special jurisdiction over the questions that come before and embarass the other courts.

One blessing came from the Simmons appointment, at least. The women's debating clubs have dropped Abby Smith's cows and taken to discussing Butler.

The lightning killing season has begun early, several striking cases of death from lightning-strokes at the West being mentioned since the beginning of the month.

At Syracuse, New York, the pious women are praying out the houses of ill-fame, and in West Virginia they make snuff-dippers the objects of their supplications.

Suppose the sterner sex should turn the tables, and begin praying for deliverance from plumpers, society gossip, newspaper bustles, street flirtations and back hair!

The New York *Sun* can do two things better than any paper in the country. It can hold a grudge longer and be more mean and abusive than any sheet on earth.

A Western paper says: "A good, reliable, sober and competent teacher is wanted to teach a free public school." This combination of adjectives will alone keep hundreds of applicants away.

Eighteen million suns constitute or furnish —according to the present calculations of astronomers—the light for that greatest and most wonderful feature of the heavens, the milky way.

Even in this world there is retribution for a speech thirty days long. Dr. Kenealy is to be tried by the Lincoln's Inn authorities for unprofessional conduct in connection with the Tichborne case.

Hundreds of Kentucklans are said to "think they are not properly equipped for public gatherings without a bottle of 'hell-fire' and its accompaniment, a six-shooter." Kentucky is a Democratic State.

When bankruptcy proceedings are begun subsequent to an actual levy on property of the bankrupt, the United States District Court of Davenport, Iowa, holds that the assignee cannot enjoin the levy.

A society numbering thirty women, mostly girls from eighteen to twenty-five, has been organized in Indiana to pay a temperance visit to the Pacific coast. Few of them, probably, will return—unless with husbands.

On and after the first week in May, Boston is to have two steamers of the Cunard line weekly to Liverpool, giving facilities for an increase in commerce which cannot but have an important bearing upon the commercial interests of that port.

A Western paper notes a singular case of affiliation between a cat and a rooster, in its locality. The two are inseparable companions, and if by chance the cat should stray off, the cock crucks a recall in distressful appealing tone, it is as touching as the late friendship between the *Post* and the Liberals.

The following is an exact copy of an indorsement made by a member of Congress on a claim, last week: "Thereby curtyfy that I am personally acquainted with the circumstances of this case and am sadisfid that the services wer rendered and mony expended as stated within and I am satisfide that the claim is Just and right and I respectfully recommend the payment."

PERSONAL.

Thurlow Weed pays his 1812 pension money to a widow named Mrs. Crean, with whose mother he boarded sixty years ago, while he was learning the printing trade.

Mary Clemmer Ames thinks that Chief Justice Waite's face has an expression "strangely like Lincoln's. You see it in the long upper lip and in the half-sad, half-smiling lines of the wide mouth."

Sarah Smiley, the Quaker preacher, has taken captive the Toledo *Blade*, for whom "her sweet voice swells out into mellifluous undulations more captivating than the highest flights of oratory."

Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the famous Sharpe rifle, died suddenly at his residence in Vernon, Conn., Thursday night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the age of sixty-three. He was a native of New Jersey.

Millard Fillmore's ancestors, on the mother's side, were clock-makers near Apponaug, in the last century, and many of the clocks made by them, a hundred years ago, are running to-day. The old Millard house is still standing.

A rural New York lassie recently sent the following loving epistle to her swain: Dere Theredoor: I av got the mumps und cant kum und marrie u ez I agred ter I wil sute u ez sure ez I can tho in spyte uv the mumps.

As soon as Vice President Wilson finishes the concluding volume of the "History of Slave Power in the United States" he will go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. He was completely prostrated for some time after receiving the news of Sumner's sudden death.

The possessor of the patent on the celebrated "Tanner brake" was formerly a well known citizen of Alton, Illinois. He was one of Lovejoy's defenders; was in the building in the night when the gentleman fell a victim of mob violence. Mr. Tanner now resides in Buffalo, N. Y.

A child was lately born in North Carolina which has but one eye, one ear and one nostril, twelve fingers and twelve toes, and is neither male nor female. It is found all upon one side healthy child, although it eats but very little. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood. People are coming a long distance to see this living curiosity.

Senator Brownlow is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and expects to be able to resume his seat in the Senate at an early day. The Senator was much affected by the sudden death of Senator Sumner, and regrets much that illness prevented him from being present and joining with his fellow Senators in paying a last tribute of respect to the true friend of the South.

The social and vital statistics of the White House are reported as follows: One marriage, Miss Maria Monroe, daughter of the President, to Mr. Gouverneur, in 1820. Two Presidents have died in the house, and a third, Mr. Lincoln, killed elsewhere, was laid in state in the East Room. Several children have died at the White House, but it has welcomed the advent of but one new-born baby, James Madison Randolph, the grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

PAUL SCHOEPPE.

His Criminal Career in Europe and America.

The Chicago *Fvcie Presse* gives a full history of Paul Schoeppe, who, it will be remembered, was sentenced to be hung a few years ago for having poisoned an old lady at Carlisle, Pa., to whom he was engaged to be married, after having persuaded her to make a will in his favor.

THE FIRST CRIME.

This Paul Schoeppe, who, on account of his good education and prepossessing manners, succeeded, many years ago, in getting the situation of tutor in the family of the Count of Blankensee, soon after robbed him of $120,000, and a large amount of jewels, which he deposited with his father, a certain Pastor Schoeppe. The crime, however, was soon found out, and what was left of the booty was restored to the Count, and Paul Schoeppe was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, but, through the intervention of the court, he was pardoned before he had served his full term. The father, who received the stolen goods, was allowed to emigrate to America.

THE ALLEGED POISONING.

They were but a short time in this country when the people were startled with the news of a horrible murder by poisoning. The case is well known to every reader. A certain Paul Schoeppe, who pretended to be a physician, succeeded in gaining the good will of an old woman by the name of Steinecke. When at last he asked for her hand, she willingly consented to become his wife, and, at the same time, made a will, bestowing upon him her entire fortune. Soon after, the old lady died very suddenly, under such circumstances as to warrant the suspicion of foul play. At the post mortem examination, the fact was established that she had been poisoned. Paul Schoeppe, who had already taken measures to get possession of her property, was accused of the deed, and after a long and tedious trial was sentenced to be hung. In this case, also, the father of Schoeppe acted as abettor.

After considerable exertion, Schoeppe succeeded in having his sentence commuted. In the meantime it was positively proven that Paul Schoeppe, the thief in Berlin, and Schoeppe, of Carlisle, were one and the same person.

OUT OF JAIL.

He had a new trial and was acquitted, and no sooner did he regain his liberty than he took all possible measures to obtain the fortune of Miss Steinecke. He pretended to have been married to her, but that the ceremony, at her request, was kept a secret. His father attested under oath of having performed the ceremony, but, nevertheless, the Court of Chancery decided against him, and the fortune fell into the hands of her relatives.

IN CHICAGO.

Schoeppe, who had good reason for not commencing another suit, soon left Carlisle, together with his father. A few weeks afterwards a young man appeared in Chicago who was about the same age of the notorious Schoeppe. He called himself Schulenburg, and, with his usual winning manner, he was soon a welcome guest in many families in this city. In a short time he received a position in a railroad office, but was soon after discharged. He now began a fast life, and, by spending large amounts of money, had soon a host of friends. At about the same time this Schulenburg made his appearance in this city, there appeared an old and dignified gentleman at the little country town M., about fifty miles from here. He claimed to be a minister, and, as the German congregation in that place was in need of a pastor, he received the position.

FORGERY.

As the money of Schoeppe, or rather Schulenburg, finally ebbed, he obtained relief from the German Society. He afterwards forged the signatures of the officers of the German Society, and was arrested and put in jail. A few days after this the old preacher who was mentioned above, appeared at the office of the President of the German Society, and succeeded in inducing the officers of the society not to prosecute his son, and, as the grand jury did not find an indictment against the forger he was liberated.

ST. LOUIS.

Being no longer able to gain a livelihood in this city, he emigrated to St. Louis, where he received a situation on a German paper. But he soon was unmasked, it being a theme of general discussion how he could afford such large amounts of money on a small salary. Inquiries as to his previous character were made, and it was found out through the instrumentality of a former citizen of Carlisle that Paul Schoeppe and Schulenburg were the same person, and that he was the alleged murderer of Carlisle and the thief of Berlin, and that the old and respectable pastor was none other than his father.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

Suspension of Work by the Cambria Iron Company.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, 16th.]

For several weeks past some of the miners in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, who are members of a Union, have been threatening to precipitate a strike. The alleged grievance of which they complain is the low rate of wages at present paid to this class of laborers, and committees have waited at various times upon the General Manager to induce him to raise their compensation. We understand that these committees were received respectfully, their complaints patiently listened to, and the assurance given them in each instance that as soon as the prospects of the iron business would brighten up, their wages would be increased in proportion to the advance in that commodity.

At a meeting of the Miners' Union, held last week, the matter was freely discussed, and a cessation of work was strenuously advocated by some of the members present. No definite action was taken at that time, but it was resolved to hold another meeting on tomorrow (Tuesday) evening, for the purpose of coming to a final decision. The call issued for this meeting was issued in hand-bill form, and posted in the vicinity of the mines. It reads as follows:

MINERS TAKE NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Miners, at their Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 17, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Everything will go on as usual until this meeting.

By order of MINERS.

Whether the covert threat of a strike was conveyed by the concluding sentence of the above and induced the Manager of the works to take decided action in the matter or not, we are not prepared to say, but yesterday morning when the puddlers went to the mill as usual to fix up their furnaces they were informed that work had been suspended for the present. This was rather an unlooked-for aspect of the situation, and it was not very long until the news was noised abroad that the iron works were to remain idle. Considerable speculation as to the reason for this naturally resulted, and the general opinion seemed to be prevalent that the threatened strike of the men engaged in the mines caused the company to take prompt action in the matter. We cannot say.

It is stated by those who have good reason to know that the Cambria Iron Company have not had an order upon their books for some time past, and that they have been keeping their mill in operation and piling up iron at a positive loss to themselves. Indeed the great piles of iron located along the vacant ground north of Washington street, between Franklin and Market streets, would seem to give color to this statement, even if it were otherwise discredited. The wages of the miners are undoubtedly very low, but the fact of the stagnation of the iron trade throughout the country, at this particular juncture, is undeniable, and until there is an improvement it is scarcely to be expected that the former rate of wages, when the demand for iron was brisk, can be paid.

Nearly all the miners with whom we have conversed deprecate the idea of a strike, and take the common-sense view that if wages are as low here the same state of affairs exist elsewhere, and as a "lock-out" exists in the mining regions in nearly every portion of the State there is no other place where they could better themselves.

Every right-thinking man deprecates the state of affairs now prevailing here, and hopes that some understanding will be arrived at by which the works will speedily resume operations. If not, untold misery will follow to those who have had little enough to live on since the crisis began, and must have less now with no work at all.

THE Life of Edwin Forrest, by James Rees, (Colley Cibber,) published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, has just passed to a second edition, and the third is also printing. This book traces carefully and fondly the whole story of the rise and triumphs of the great actor. The tone is that of enthusiastic friendship throughout, and in nothing does the writer more delight than in portraying Mr. Forrest as he appeared in his own home to those who were the companions of his leisure hours. It also embraces a large collection of reminiscence and anecdote, not alone of Mr. Forrest, but of the drama in this country, and of all the principal histrionic artists that have graced the American stage. It is in one large volume, of over five hundred pages, with a portrait and autograph of "Edwin Forrest," his last will in full, and charter of the Edwin Forrest home. Price $2.

The Sinking Saved.

The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulating properties in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, especially adapted as a famous specific to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the strong influence of a long protracted morbid habit is to be surmounted, in chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and vital energy of persons who are sinking under the debilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequalled. The permanent tonic imparted by the preparation are associated with a diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of alterative ingredients sincere in their operation and capable of producing more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility, it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and for non-residents compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of by-laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. F. Shinn, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zeh, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MEDICAL.

Parker's All-Healing Tar Soap

Is in very truth, an invention of which any man might be proud. It is a public blessing. Everybody can use it with benefit. It cures all kinds of Skin Diseases with a most wonderful certain'y; it promotes cleanliness, personal purity, and general heal h; it is a preventive of many kinds of disease, and it is an absolute necessity in the Nursery. I believe the time is not far distant when every mother in the land will sooner think of doing without a powder-box for the baby-basket than without PACKER'S TAR SOAP. Also a large assortment of Lubin's, Colegate's, Brown's and other celebrated makes of Soaps constantly on hand.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1874.

quote money plenty in the hands of the , and good commercial paper easily without paying high rates. Yet, for all is an excessive degree of caution ex- d by bank boards, who exclude much from that called A No. 1 which is fully d to credit. A burnt child dreads the od as most of our bankers have had their ial fingers cauterized more or less severe- ring the past year, they perhaps act ally in declining to encourage those bold h to venture their commercial craft on ry uncertain seas of the future, and yet h are not to be encouraged and helped means to carry on their ventures, from ce is to come the revival of business so ugly hoped for?

m the extreme dullness of local trade little merchant paper is being written, hat hardly ever finds its way on the

e business public is busy discussing the ble effect of the death of Senator Sumner e future of Congressional action in mat- ertaining to taxation and finance. Should laws succeed to the vacant Massachusetts orial chair, and Hon. William D. Kelley pointed to the chairmanship of the Ways Means Committee, the pending financial ation of Congress is likely to receive an tus that will turn it in more desirable nels than those in which, of late, it flowed. ilations of this sort, at this time, may cold and heartless, yet they were freely lged in.

t that any revere the memory of Sumner but that they regard the living interests e country as of as great moment now as les Sumner did when he looked upon his

Senatorial work at the commencement is career, when he had the courage to fice the commercial interests of the North e honest cause of freedom. Business then cried out against Sumner and his work; now they are calmly calculating ffects of his death on the currency of the try. That the death of the Massachusetts tor will work a change in the financial er of the Senate, it is not fair to doubt; far this change will extend, a little time show.

ince the 1st of May, 1873, some important ges have taken place in the public debt of the ed States: The six per cent. bonds have de- ed $114,010,500, which decrease is made up of ollowing items:

is purchased by the Treasury	$ 14,936,450
is redeemed with Alabama indem-	15,500,000
is called for redemption	62,500,000
is not called, but taken into the sys- ate in exchange for new five-	14,074,050
tal	$114,010,500

the bonds of the 1862 issue, called at various a for redemption, an aggregate of $5,178,950 either not been presented for payment, on the nst., or had not been entered on the books of Treasury as paid. During the same period the ls of the five per cents, funded loan show an in- se of $98,458,750, which is made up as follows:

ama indemnity fund	$15,500,000
on by syndicate	78,130,750
per cent. bonds of 1858 converted	7,828,000
tal	$98,458,750

he net increase of the five per cent. bonds with- is period has been only $79,458,750. The differ- arises from operations on the $20,000,000 loan 858, which became payable January 1, 1874. Of loan, as it enters into the debt statement of the inst., $995,000 were registered bonds still draw- interest; $7,585,000 had been converted into five cent. bonds of the funded loan; $5,458,000 had n redeemed in gold, and $5,719,000 were entered onds on which interest had ceased, but which not been presented for payment.

the last five months there has been an increase 26,000,000 in that form of indebtedness which is represented by the legal tender notes or greenback. increase was made necessary by the Secretary's ensive purchases of bonds at the outbreak of the ; also by the sale and exchange from the sys- ate in exchange for the new loan of five- ties which had not been called for pay- nt. It will be seen that while the government negotiated only $75,185,750 in bonds he new loan though its negotiable, it has, in the rse of its dealings with the syndicate, redeemed called for redemption, no less than $93,254,000 in y-two weeks. However, operations with the syn- icate are not yet fully closed, there being a fur- call for five millions at the end of March. In- est on which will cease, we believe, about the ddle of the month.

—The *Financial Chronicle*, in commenting on e Transportation question, furnishes the fol- wing interesting table to show that, regard- s of the fact that the rates of freight from ansas to the seaboard are cheaper to some her seaports as compared with New York, t the great bulk of the exports still flows to that port:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.	1860.	1873.
ew York	$120,630,905	$370,413,674
oston	13,580,370	21,443,154
hiladelphia	5,013,728	20 933,873
altimore	8,894,606	18,825,321
nited States	173,189,914	519,219,718
FOREIGN IMPORTS.	1869.	1872
ew York	$233,592,941	$418,515,829
oston	32,566,551	59,286,183
hiladelphia	14,426,891	20,883,533
altimore	9,794,777	28,326,806
nited States	362,166,264	640,339,766

The *Chronicle* does not call attention to the act that the exports from New York have a tle more than doubled in twelve years, while rom Philadelphia they have increased five- old. The imports bear about the same rela- ive increase.

—The following table shows the prices of old, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth ave- nue:

March 17, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	112
U. S. 6's, 1881	....	....	....	....	120¼
U. S. 6's, bnd coupons	120	....	120	....	....
5-20's, 1865	117¾	....	117¾	....	118
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	118¼	....	....	....	118¼
5-20's, 1868	118¾	....	....	....	....
10-40's	....	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	116¾	....	116¾	....	116¾
New 5 per cents	111¼	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	31¾	31¾	31¾	....	....
Union	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegr'h	77¾	78	78	77¾	77¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	16¼
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	44¼	44¼	44¼
Adams Express	....	....	56	56	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	59	59	59
American Express	....	....	56¼	56¼	56¼
United States Express	....	....	....	....	71½
New York Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	....	79½	79½	79½
Illinois Central	....	106	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do Preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	103½	103	103	103	103¼
St. Paul	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do Preferred	....	....	....	....	65
Wabash	47¾	....	....	....	....
A. and P. Preferred	17½	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Union Pacific	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	....	103	....	103½	....
Panama	....	118	117	117	....
R. I. & P.	111¾	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....
Terre Haute	....	....	11¾	11¾	....
Tennessee State consol	....	....	59½	....	59½
Do. new	....	....	59½	....	59½
South Carolina, April	....	....	9	....	....
Do July	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board :

Penna. R. R.	52¾
Penna. Scrip	99¾
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	192½
Oil Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Central Transportation	44¼
Empire Transportation	59¾
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s	89¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 17, 1874.

Cattle.

The arrivals so far have been fair of through cattle, and rather light of way or stock intended for sale at this point. The attendance of buyers not good at presents, though the usual number is expected on trains yet to arrive. Advices from New York and other leading markets are favorable, some of them reporting an advance of ¼c to 5c. The light run and favorable reports influenced trade more or less, and at this writing the feeling among sellers is firm, and the indications point to a fair market. At this writing not enough cattle are selling on which to base quotations, which for the present we withhold.

Hogs

The arrivals of hogs continued light. There is a fair demand for the best grades, which are rather scarce. The supply is not heavy and the demand is not large, which prevents an advance which otherwise would take place. Trade even and steady, and market close. Moderately firm at about the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia, $6 70; prime do $6 50@6 60; prime Yorkers $6 25@6 00; common $5 30@5 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep continued light. Offerings all taken up at steady prices. Attendance of buyers about the same as usual. Market moderately active at about the following

PRICES:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool $7; extra 92 lbs do $6 75; extra 90 lbs do $6 50@6 75; prime 86 lbs do $6@6 25.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

March 16.—This market has shown a very moderate degree of activity in any department. Pig iron of all grades has been dull and prices are weak, though nominally unchanged. The demand for iron manufactures has been more quiet, but the tone is fairly active for all articles.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$10 @41
No. 1 C. C. pig iron	38@39
No. 2 foundry	33@34
No. 2 off brands	32@33
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	35@36
No. 2 do	32@33
No. 3 or mill	31@33
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri red s	36@37
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri red s	33@34
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri red s	30@31
C. C. or wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	45@
No. 1 Red river cold blast	57@
No. 2 Red river and cottage	51@
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	57@
No. 5 and 6 or white iron	57@
C. C. Tennessee car-wheel	50@
No. 1 Dover cold blast	56@58
No. 2 Dover cold blast	50@55
White and mottled	50@56

Courier-Journal.

Coal Markets.

LOUISVILLE.

March 16.—We quote Pittsburgh at 14c, retail, and 10c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 12½c, Kentucky 12½c per bushel retail, and Anthracite at $10@10 50 per ton from yard.

CINCINNATI.

March 16.—There has been no further change in prices. We quote Ohio river 8c, and Pittsburgh 10c per bushel afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are 10c for Ohio river, 12c for Kanawha, 14c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha canned.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 17, 1874.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day was clear, warm and spring-like. And this being the day set apart to appropriately commemorate the festival of Ireland's patron saint—Saint Patrick—the streets resounded with music, thousands marching to its inspiriting strains, whilst the side walks and all the available windows, portices, etc., along the route of procession were thronged with men, women and children. To some extent the festivities of the day interfered with trade; but as St. Patrick's Day comes only once in a year, no one will complain of the loss a few small sales.

In consequence of a misquotation in sugars in our last, we reproduce our grocery report, with the figures all right. Coffees, green, choice, 23; prime 22c; good 20@20; Java 26; roasted coffee, in papers 22c; loose 21¾ ₰ lb.

Teas, unchanged in prices. Sugars have been reduced to the following figures. Standard extra C, 9¾c; standard B, 9⅞c; standard A, 10c; standard hards 11c. There are no changes in the rates of molasses, syrups or rice. A fair and gradually increasing trade demand is reported.

There has been an advance which we noted yesterday in refined lard of ¼c per pound. All other leading articles of bacon and provisions are unchanged in prices. Trade, all things considered is about what was to be looked for at this season of the year. Dealers are fully stocked with choice saleable meats &c., which they will depose at low figures.

There have been some few changes in the fish market, some brands ruling higher and some lower. No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ₰ bbl. No. 3 mackerel out of market. White fish $7 00. Georges codfish $8@8 50 ₰ 100; medium do $6 00. Lake herring out of market. Bloaters, ¼ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70.

There has been an advance in hominy, and we advance our quotations to $2 25@2 50 ₰ bbl for a good article. There is a moderate demand.

The scarcity of good dried apples has caused a sharp advance in prices. There are reported sales good to choice at 10@11c ₰ lb. There is a fair demand for dried fruits.

There is a scarcity of cheese in the market, particularly of Ohio Factory, which may virtually be counted out of the market. Prime New York Goshen is in limited supply, and prices in jobbing lots have advanced to 18@19c per lb.

Butter and eggs rule the same as to price as at last quotations—butter 42@45c ₰ lb, with some tops touching higher figures. Eggs are weak at 16@17c for strictly fresh. The receipts of the latter are large.

The grain and flour markets show no new features. The receipts of grain continue light, and prices are the same as previously quoted. There is a stronger feeling in flour, which may take an upward turn any day.

Many times through the day is the query propounded to us by prudent, careful, far-seeing merchants, "What is Congress going to do with the currency." Business men scarce know which way to turn or what course to pursue in the present state of uncertainty with regard to financial affairs, hence the dullness in almost all branches of trade at a time when activity in business should rule. All that is demanded is that Congress act promptly, be its action what it may. Then business men can shape their courses accordingly.

The following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	203	Apples	46
Corn, sks	332	Barley, sks	870
Oats, sks	2,438	Potatoes, bush	65
Bacon, lbs	425	Potatoes, bush	1,120

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

REMARKS.—The market in the oil regions was decidedly active yesterday, with an advance in prices, at Parker's—the sales at that point reaching 30,000 barrels in bulk. A number of sales were made at other points. Of course producers were well pleased with the situation. So far as refined is concerned we have no alteration to make.

CRUDE.

The market was steady with a good demand. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S,

5,000 bbls United, S. O. May | 1 95
5,000 bbls United, S. O. May | 1 97¾
5,000 bbls Union, S. O. May | 2 00
5,000 bbls United, at river | 1 70 @1 71½
2,000 bbls United, at wells | 1 42½@1 45

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here was a quite one; prices are the same as those current for some days, viz: 12½c per gallon at the works by the car load.

Philadelphia—Holders firm; march 14¾c; April 15@15¾c; May 15¾@16c; June 16@16¾c.

New York—Market quiet; March 15c; April 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

steady; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 17.—The "Courier" says: The market here firmer all round. On spot crude $1 80 was old at the close with no sellers. The river market closed firm at quotations. Sales:

1,000 bbls spot road, spot	$1 77½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 80
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 77½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 80
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 82½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 85
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	1 42¾
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	1 45
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at river	1 73½
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at river	1 70
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at river	1 75½
5,000 bbls Parkers, United, S. O. May	1 95½
5,000 bbls Parkers, United, S. O. May	1 97½
5,000 bbls Parkers, Union	2 05

NEW YORK, March 17—Closing 16.—Not much trade and prices firmer. Crude, in bulk, 7c; sales 50 bbls at 7c. Refined 16c; sales 5,000 bbls at 16c; 5,000 bbls April, 15¾c. Naphtha 9c. Philadelphia—Holders firm; refined 14¾c; sales 1,000 bbls April; 15¾c last half May; sales 5,000 bbls—1,000 deliverable each month last half June, July and August, 15¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 17.—Market firm, with no sellers; held at $1 60@1 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 17.—Market steady and quiet; held at $1 70.

TIDIOUTE, March 17.—Market firm; $1 60 offered at wells; no sellers.

OIL CITY, March 17.—Market quiet at $1 70@1 75.

TITUSVILLE, March 17.—Market quiet and nominal; 5,000 bbls at 1 70@1 75.

PARKER'S, March 17.—Market quiet and but little doing; prices nominal; Union pipe $1 70@1 72½; other lines about $1 67½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Market quiet; crude 6½@c; S. W. 14¾c; cases 19@c futures; April 15¾c; 15¾@c; May 15¾@15¾c; June 16@16¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Young	Vesta O W	74
Duncan	Vesta O W	307
Fisher Bros	Sunbeam O W	240
Fisher Bros	Parker, Parks & Co	80
Young	Hutchinson O W	712
Stevenson	Central O W	1,134
Bushnell et al	Crystal O W	776
Bradley & Co	Citizens O W	616

Crude oil received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	381	Central O W	1,918
Sunbeam O W	240	Crystal O W	776
Paine, A & S	80	Citizens O W	616
Hutchinson O W	712	By River	5,535
Total			9,078

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros, Phila	940
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring Bros, Phila	700
Total		1,540

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring $1 23¾; No. 2, $1 18 regular train, $1 19¾ seller April, $1 23¾ seller May; No. 3, $1 15a1 16. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed fresh 61¾c cash; no sales of regular for cash or seller April, 61¾c seller May; rejected 57c. Oats dull; No. 2, 46c regular, 44c fresh spot; rejected 42½c. Rye dull and lower. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2, $1 49a1 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with moderate demand at $14 20a14 37 seller April, $14 70 seller May. Lard dull at 8¾c April, 9c May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6½c; short rib middles 8¾@8½c.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand, closing strong at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton in increased demand at 17¾c. Flour lower; superfine Western and State $5 35a5 ; good to choice $6 60a6 75; white wheat extra $6 75@7 20; choice $7 30@7 90. Wheat in limited demand; No. 2 spring $1 49a1 50; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 54. Barley, malt and two rowed. Corn in heavy favor; new Western mixed 57¾c; old do 58a60c. Oats dull and declining; mixed Western 61a62c; white 62a64c. Rye, hops and groceries inact. Beef heavy at 13a15c. Pork steady; new mess $16. Beef unchanged; middles steady; long and short clear 9¾c. Lard heavy at 9¾@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Wool in fair demand and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56a61c; extra 53a56c; medium 52a53c; coarse 45a50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western extra 56a61c; medium 50 @52c; coarse 45a50c. Combing, washed, 62¾a67c; combing unwashed 42¾a43c; Canada combing 63a65c. Fine unwashed 35a40c; coarse and medium washed 52a53c; tub washed 54a57½c. Extra and merino pulled 45a50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—There was a slow trade movement with commission houses to-day, and the clothing branches were only moderately active. Cotton goods continue unsettled and some makes weak. Fine, green and padded ground prints and percales active. Worsted and cotton dress goods in steady request. Shawls moving freely in moderate quantities. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and Kentucky jeans quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 15¾c. Flour and barley uncanged. Wheat quiet at $1 45. Corn steady at 63a65c. Oats steady at 35a36c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No1, $1 02. Pork firm and held at $15a15 12½. Lard quiet and steady; steam 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¼a8½c; clear 9c. Whisky strong at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Flour steady. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28¾; No 2, $1 21¾. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 37c. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 59c. Rye scarce and firm at 90c. Barley dull; No. 1, $1 08; No 2, $1 20.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn 70c. Oats 53@56c. Wheat $1 40a1 45. Pork $15 12. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9¾c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9¾c. Lard—tierce 9c; keg 9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12c. Whisky 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour steady; Western superfine $4 60@5 00. Wheat quiet; white $1 30a1 38. Corn nominal at 58c. Oats in good demand at 35@36c. Rye dull at 90a92c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and prices are nominal. Coffee dull and prices nominally 24 3/4@c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 17.—Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 45¾; No. 1 white Michigan $1 57; No. 2 $1 44. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 66¾c seller April, 66¾c seller May, 68c seller June; No grade 64c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—Cotton steady at 13a14c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 96c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 17.—Wheat in moderate demand; white Canada $1 50; Pittsburgh last winter $1 56@1 59½; No 2 Milwaukee $1 45. Corn dull at 80c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 70a71c. Oats steady at 48@50c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton in fair demand; middling 15¼a16c. Wheat and flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 52a56c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard active at 9¾a10¼c. Bacon firmer at 7a9½@c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $121,000. Customs receipts $402,000. Produce exports for the week $4,751,436.

MONEY

easy at 3a4 per cent.

STERLING

dull at $4 84¾ for sixty days, and $4 87¾a4 88 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 111¾a112¾, and closed at 112. Carrying rates flat to 4 per cent. Clearings $25,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm with the highest prices of the day at the close. U. S. coupons, 1881..120 | 10-20s, '67.....120¾
5-20s, '62.....117¾ | 5-20s, '68.....119
5-20s, '64.....119 | New 5s.....114¾
5-20s, '65.....120¾ | 10-40s.....114
5-20s, '65, new.....118¾ | Currency 6s.....116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	Virginia, old
Tennessee, old	North Carolina, old
Tennessee, new	North Carolina, new
Virginia, new	

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened active and firm, and closed steady with an average decline of ¼ per cent. Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Pacific and Northwest common were the most prominent stocks, but the market presented no marked features. Harlem was exceptionally strong, advancing from 131¾ to 133, closing at 133¾.

Canton	75¾
W. U. Telegraph	77¾
Quicksilver	22
Adams Express	98
Wells, Fargo & Co	76
American Express	63¾
U. S. Express	71¾
Pacific Mail	44¾
New York Central	101¾
Erie	42¾
Do preferred	70
Harlem	131
Do preferred	130
Michigan Central	86¼
Pittsburgh	87½
Northwestern	54¾
Do preferred	72¾
Rock Island	103¾
New Jersey Central	106
St. Paul	43¾
Do preferred	70

*Ex-dividend.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red $1 46a1 63; white $1 80. Rye 90c. Corn lower at 81c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Whisky 96c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Calabria	March 18	Liverpool.
Frisia	March 19	Hamburg.
Canada	March 21	Liverpool.
California	March 21	Glasgow.
Oceanic	March 21	Liverpool.
Periere	March 21	France.
State of Pennsylvania	March 21	Liverpool.
Glaucigan	March 21	Cardiff.
City of Richmond	March 21	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	March 23	France.
Minnesota	March 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 25	Liverpool.
Italia	March 25	Liverpool.
Australia	March 28	Glasgow.
Republic	March 28	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 28	Hamburg.
Wisconsin	March 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio	March 19	Liverpool.
Vaderland	March 25	Antwerp.
Indiana	March 26	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Hecla	March 21	Liverpool.
Marathon	March 28	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	March 28	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 17, 1874.

River seven feet and stationary. Clear and warm. Passed up—Juniata, 11:30 A. M.; Sam Parker, 12 M; Mallie Ragon, 2 P. M.; Belle McGowan, 3 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 17, 1874.

River seven feet six inches and stationary. Departed—Mallie Ragon, for Pittsburgh, 10 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 6 P. M. Clear and warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 17.—Arrived—Bodmann, New Orleans; Idlewild, Evansville; Tolle, St. Louis; Lady Lee, St. Louis. Departed—Burlington, Memphis; Bodmann, Cincinnati; James, New Orleans; Idlewild, Evansville. River fallen eighteen inches. Cloudy and springlike. Thermometer 66 degrees.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Arrived—Nick Longwell, Cincinnati. Departed—Thomas Dean, Cincinnati; Fannie Tatum, Arkansas river. Rainy and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA SIX feet and rising.

The marks last evening indicated six feet and swelling. The weather during the day was very pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very active.

The river is full of ice at Keokuk, but it will not reach St. Louis.

The steamer Carrie Brooks left for Zanesville with a good trip.

The steamer Exporter will leave Cincinnati for New Orleans this day.

CAPT. A. DONALLY has purchased the Mary Miller of Capt. Paul for $5,000.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, is the next boat due from Cincinnati.

THE Eureka has taken the place of the Dove No. 2 in the Louisville and Cincinnati packet trade.

THE Royal George will be sold by the United States Marshal, at New Orleans, on the 6th of April.

THE John Dippold broke her doctor at the head of Vevay Island, and returned to Louisville for repairs.

CAPTAIN R. C. GRAY, of Gray's Iron Line, arrived from St. Louis yesterday, in the health and spirits.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port today.

THE fine steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday.

WM. COLBERT has resigned his position as second clerk on the Arlington, and is succeeded by Mr. Pharis.

THE fine freight packet Carrie V. Kountz, Captain John Noss is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE Arlington left for Memphis with 300 tons, including 1,000 buckets lard as one item. Pilots, Charles and Wes. Owens.

THE Julia ran through herself on Friday night, between St. Louis and Grafton, tearing both heads out of her larboard cylinder.

THE towboat Iron Mountain, Capt. W. C. Gray, is receiving for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Shippers will bear this in mind.

ON his recent visit to Winona, Captain Jo. Reynolds purchased of Mr. John Robson the remaining eight largers of the Red line.

MISS KATE DIPPOLD, daughter of Capt. John Dippold, of Pittsburgh, was married last Thursday to Mr. Frank Faber, of Louisville, Ky.

CAPTAIN W. B. DONALDSON was the first commander of the steamer Quickstep, which was the first steamer built with Hartupee engines.

THE Grand Lake left Louisville, on Sunday for the mouth of Red river with a tow of coal. High Bevington and W. B. Carter were her pilots.

FREIGHTS FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS.—Rates remain the same, 35 cents per barrel for flour, and 17½ cents per 100 for pound freight is the basis.

CAPTAIN JOHN KLINEFELTER, formerly a Pittsburgher, is now an Illinois banker, and Mike Ohlman, an old river hand is also an Illinois farmer.

THE interest of Ed. S. Hawks in the Steamarch has been sold to T. Lavielle and John Spaulding, of Louis, at the rate of $65,000 for the entire steamer.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with Captain J. N. Jarvis, of Rock Island, to run the Artemus Lamb as a packet between Clinton and Rock Island.

COM. KOONTZ has sold to Capt. Wm. Braithwait, of the Eagle, T. Kountz, formerly of the steamer Fontenelle, Peninah, and May Lowndes. Terms cash, but the price is not given.

THE punctual packet Mallie Ragon, Capt. Williamson, takes her departure this day for Wheeling and intermediate ports at 1 P. M. Our attentive friend H. C. Caldwell will be found in the office.

THE Executive Committee of the Keokuk Northern Line made the appointment of captains and clerks to their steamers Saturday, for the coming season. There is little change from last year.

THE Billy Collins was up little river as high as the Choctaw line, about seventy-five miles above Hoot's Landing. This is the highest point on that river that a steamer ever goes, and we believe the Collins is the first boat to go that high.

THE Cincinnati "Gazette" says: It is said that A. J. McConnell, clerk of the Arlington, and Pilot Bernard Givins, will soon open a commission house in Pittsburgh. As Capt. Wm. Evans would say, this is what we call a strong team.

JOHN PURDON, barkeeper of the Esperanza, has an interesting history. He held the same position on the Isabella, Mountaineer, Peter Dalton, and the Missouri river trade. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, and was Sheriff of Colusa county, Cal.

THE little Hickory Economy, plying from Memphis to Prescott's Island, had her "measure" taken by a party who furnished considerable of the material used in her construction, and unless the owner comes up to the Captain's office and settle she will have a "suit" that will fit very close.

THERE is a report that the boilers of the Cool Hill have been condemned at Louisville, and that the Panther left there Saturday night for Pittsburgh with her tow of ore. The Cool Hill, however, has been in use eighteen years, and the particular sheet that was cracked, was a new one that she received at Pittsburgh last trip.

THE St. Louis "Republican" says: We are a little afraid that the constructors of the bridge think the river was made for the bridge and not the bridge for the river. The Northern Line was detained an hour on her up trip day before yesterday, because the bridge piers were coolly situated right under the center of the center arch.

THE Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The Belle Lee has nearly 3,000 bales of cotton on board, but has room for about 1,500 more to-morrow, nearly all of which is shipped by one house. The Belle Lee will be very fast with her passengers, and will make $1,500 from the passengers and freight she got here. Fair, that, for a twelve hours' stop!

THE Evansville "Journal" of Saturday, says: On her last trip up, the Charmer picked up a hidden snag near the mouth of Salt river. The snag struck her on the starboard bow, near the water line, and crushed in her hull, and tore up her guard from her stem for about fifteen feet aft. She took out three feet water, and damaged no freight. The break was repaired yesterday, and to-day she will be again as sound as a dollar.

WE have received a neatly printed pamphlet containing a full description of the patent combined high and low pressure steam condensing engine, patented by T. L. Jones, of Natchez, Miss., and Captain T. F. Leathers and Andy Fahy, of the 500 steamer Natchez. The new invention has been working successfully these six months past on the steamboat Natchez, and has proved so far a complete success, at a saving of twenty per cent. on fuel.

THE St. Louis "Globe," of Saturday, says: "The Esperanza left for Pittsburgh last evening, in command of Capt. J. B. Conway, with 100 tons of pig metal, 70 kegs bloom, 200 tons miscellaneous freight, and 30 cabin passengers—a first-rate trip.

"Capt. Dunlevy is still in Chicago on the government transportation contract matter, which has not yet been awarded. Some of the bidders have been in Washington, and the consequence is a threatened libel suit."

THE St. Louis "Democrat" says: Captain Tom Rogers is yet in the mountains, and is not yet tired of adventure if he is of cold weather. We hope the veteran will come out all right yet. His old friend Levin McGeary has received a letter from him, dated Del Norte, Colorado, March 1st. He says the place is seventy-five miles from the head of Rio Grande river—"It—wards up the Rocky Mountains"—with plenty of snow, and ice two feet thick on the river. He thought of leaving shortly for some warmer country—perhaps Arizona. Capt. Tom's numerous friends will be glad to learn about him.

THE Dubuque Herald of Thursday has the following: "The season of navigation for 1873, or the period for which the draw of the railroad bridge was required to be opened to admit the passage of boats was seven and a half months, during which time the draw was opened 2,353 times. The average number of trains passing per day was fourteen; the total number of cars of all kinds which passed over the bridge during the year was 29,788. Towboats navigating the river are given the right of way on all occasions, which sometimes causes delay to trains in cross

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1874.

	Cents.
Austin, Miss, Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
Harrier, Mrs, Lizzie, Wellwood, N. J.	3
Mills, James Morris, Ill.	1
Pallig, Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Wightman, Lanson, Camp Bowie, A. T.	3

H. C. NEELEY, Postmaster.

Sale of Coal Lands.

Alexander H. Miller, Esq., has sold the coal underlying his farm at the Six Mile ferry, to Daniel Risher. The sale was made at the price of seven hundred dollars per acre—the highest price ever paid for coal on the Monongahela river above Beck's run. The total sale was for sixty-five thousand dollars.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

Last evening acting Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny City, issued an order to the police force of that city, commanding the officers to report all violations of the Sunday liquor law that come under their observations. Failure to make such report will be attended by the offender's suspension or discharge from the force.

The United States Bank.

Every man should have a bank account, be it ever so small. Every mechanic who is saving up "for a rainy day," should place his savings at interest. The United States Bank, No. 123 Fourth avenue, pays six per cent. on time deposits, no matter in what amount. This is a regular bank of discount and deposit, and invites all classes of patrons.

The Penitentiary Commission.

The Commission, appointed by an act of the Legislature to inquire into and report upon the advisability of the removal of the Western Penitentiary from its present location, met yesterday for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to prepare a statement of the views of the majority. The report as made and accepted is published elsewhere in full, as well as the report of the minority, that of Mr. Nevin. At the meeting there was quite an exhibition of feeling between Mr. Nevin and the other members of the Commission, which is not of public interest, and we therefore omit from publication.

The Coal Exchange.

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning, Mr. J. C. Risher in the chair and Mr. A. Lysle as Secretary.

On motion, Mr. Lysle, Secretary of the Exchange, was requested to telegraph to Senator Geo. H. Anderson, and have him inquire if Governor Hartranft, has as yet, appointed commissioners on the ventilation of mines in the bituminous coal district, and if he has not done so, the Governor is to withhold the appointment of the same until the Coal Exchange can be heard from.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

Burgettstown Fair.

The Burgettstown Union Agricultural Association Fair will be held at that place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of next October. Burgettstown is a thrifty and enterprising little town, and the farmers of that neighborhood are as wide awake and energetic a class of citizens as can be found anywhere in Washington county—or for that matter in the State. The fairs heretofore held under the auspices of this association have been notable for the fine displays of stock, implements, utensils, products, &c., exhibited thereat, and we have no doubt that the next one will in these and other particulars eclipse all of its predecessors.

Our Street Pavements.

A meeting of the Street Committee of our City Councils was held yesterday to provide for the reception of a delegation from Steubenville, who are expected here, to examine into the quality and durability of street pavements.

Letters were read, from Councilmen of Steubenville, from which it appears that some four members would visit Pittsburgh.

On motion, the following committee was appointed, who, together with the Street Commissioners and City Engineer, are to receive the Street Committee of Steubenville, which will reach here on a tour of inspection for information, about the 24th: Messrs. Daniels, Jeremy, R. B. Brown, Riley and Rush.

Allegheny Committee Meetings.

COMMITTEE ON WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils, held last evening, the contract for a filling of four thousand yards below the Waterworks was let to Messrs. McNaugher & Co., at forty cents per yard.

A sub-committee was appointed to learn the kind of material Thomas Wilson would use in a filling of one thousand yards at the mouth of Wilkins street, and if the same could be suitable, it was decided to let the contract to Mr. Wilson.

The Wharfmaster was instructed to have the wharf repaired at the foot of Wallace street.

COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

The contract for building furniture for the Controller's and Engineer's offices was let at the meeting of the Committee on City Property to Messrs. Slack & Sholes at $716 80, and the contract for furnishing a desk for the Controller was let to Messrs. Krempe & Heim at $80.

On motion of Mr. Ridle the Chairman was authorized to get desks and designate rooms for officers not provided for by the City Assessor.

The committee decided to sink a well at the Troy Hill Engine house and, and to let contract for the same to the lowest bidder.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jack Harkaway" drew another large audience to the upper stories of the Opera House last night. Mr. Foster vividly portrayed the Pisang Chief, and the members of the company, we are glad to say, came out of their fiery trial with whole skins and unbroken limbs. We sincerely hope to be able to say as much at the end of the present week. We notice that but few ladies attend the performances of this thrilling drama. There is absolutely nothing in the play which offends against strict propriety, and very, very much to amuse those of both sexes who are blest with a relish for the comical and incongruous.

Library Hall—Sonnambula.

It must be very trying for an opera troupe to sing to an almost empty house—just enough people present to make each other feel lonesome; yet such was the experience of the Holman company in Library Hall on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the discouragement in front of them, they gave a very acceptable rendition of Bellini's "Sonnambula." Miss Sallie Holman made a charming "Armina," and sang the numbers of the part quite well, earning the two calls before the curtain with which the audience honored her. The gem of her performance was the aria, "Hear me for these tears," which was sung with exquisite feeling. Miss Lulla Holman's Lisa was acceptable. "Count Rudolpho," in the hands of Mr. Ellis Ryse, was tolerably well rendered, his voice not being in as good condition, apparently, as on former occasions. Mr. Brandisi sang moderately well in the part of "Alexis." The performance closed with Offenbach's comedietta of "Lischen and Fritschen," Misses Sallie and Lulla Holman sustaining the two title characters.

There will be a matinee this afternoon, at which the bill of last night will be repeated. The price of admission has been set at fifty cents to all parts of the house.

To-night the "Enchantress" is announced for performance. We trust that the company may be more liberally treated during the remainder of their visit than they are really worthy of liberal patronage. They might have fared better, perhaps, if they had made greater pretensions, and put their tickets at fancy prices. Seats are on sale during the day at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

An audience larger even than that of Monday night gathered at the Academy of Music last evening, to hear Carncross, Dixey, et al. And the audience was not only large, but quite fashionable. The programme, as we have before remarked, is good—better than anything before given us by the same company. The local quips are immensely relished by the audience, some of whom, no doubt, have good cause to remember the events of the panic. Mr. Carncross' ballad singing seems to gain in public favor, the oftener he is heard. In the funny business it would be difficult to gather more effective men than Dixey, Quinn, Frazier, Cheevers, Kennedy and the other comedians.

The best way is to go to Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, or the Academy and secure seats in advance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The popular matinee at this theater commences at two o'clock, when James Collins, Martha Wren, Lizzie Sherman, James McKee, Harry Watson, John Williams and the other members of the large company will appear in fine olio. The evening performance will embrace features of special interest. The sensation of the week will be the benefit, to-morrow night, of H. W. Williams, the efficient stage manager.

Aims' American Theater.

The chief attraction at the American continues to be the Liza Weber blonde burlesquers, who furnish any amount of food for laughter. The variety company contains many good performers. All will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening, in a programme full of enjoyable things. The early bird catches the worm—at least those who go soonest get the best seats.

THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company, Steubenville, Ohio.

The report of the President was read and approved and ordered to be printed. Directors were then elected as follows: Col. Thomas A. Scott, Geo. B. Roberts, H. H. Houston, Thos. L. Jewett, Hugh J. Jewett, Wm. Thaw, Wm. Phillips, J. N. McCullough, Robert Skerrad, Jr., David S. Gray, Geo. W. Adams, Alfred Gaither and Strickland Kneass.

No further business was transacted.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is famous for its SUPERIOR appointments.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

ITS CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL

Report of the Commission.

Interesting Facts and Figures.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the advisability of removing the Western Penitentiary, met yesterday, in the City Treasurer's office, in Allegheny, President H. M. Long in the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the sub-committee, appointed to prepare the form of a memorial to the Legislature, recommending the removal of the penitentiary, as directed by the commission.

Mr. Long, chairman of the sub-committee, (Mr. McNeill in the chair,) then read the following, which was adopted and ordered to be certified to the Legislature:

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—The Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1873-4 to investigate and report to your honorable bodies the necessity and practicability of moving the Western Penitentiary from its present location in the city of Allegheny, with details of cost and other data, respectfully present herewith their report, accompanied with such recommendations as they deem proper and within the province of their appointment.

The Commission first addressed themselves to an investigation of the present prison; its facilities for providing for the convicts, and at the same time properly utilizing their labor, so that the institution might be made to harmonize with the new system within a few years, introduced into the most successfully managed prisons of the country, viz: the congregated system of labor.

As a proper text to this portion of their labors and report, they make the following extract from the last annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary: "Is there any justice in requiring the man who has proved himself to be a good citizen, to support in idleness, while in durance for violating the law, the man who has thus forfeited for the time, his citizenship? Surely not; and yet this has, to a great extent, been the policy of Pennsylvania for the past half century."

We indorse the sentiment fully, and add, that all our future efforts, as well as state expenditures in this behalf should be carefully directed toward the consummation of this most wholesome, just and sanitary system for the conduct of our large congregations of physically healthy, and able-bodied convicts to the end that their moral and physical well-being may not be permanently injured by their confinements, and that they be not in the future as they have been in the past, a burden upon the "good citizen," and a tax upon the industry of the State.

Your Commission, in all that may follow in this report, beg leave to say at the outstart, that they find no family ties, present personal management of the Western Penitentiary in the contrary, they believe and testify that the present Board of Inspectors and all the officers have fulfilled their every duty, and proved themselves faithful to their entire trust, exercising untiringly and devotedly in the interest of the prisoner, but not forgetting the stern demands of justice, which call at all times for a rigid enforcement of wholesome restraints upon him. But we cannot overlook the fact, apparent to all who examine the matter, that they have labored against the following, a great lack of proper facilities, and modern improvements of all kinds, which prevented them from having full and satisfactorily performed